

unswerving commitment to achieving global nuclear nonproliferation goals. I call the attention of the Congress to the joint U.S.-EURATOM "Declaration on Non-Proliferation Policy" appended to the text of the agreement I am transmitting herewith.

The proposed new agreement provides for very stringent controls over certain fuel cycle activities, including enrichment, reprocessing, and alteration in form or content and storage of plutonium and other sensitive nuclear materials. The United States and EURATOM have accepted these controls on a reciprocal basis, not as a sign of either Party's distrust of the other, and not for the purpose of interfering with each other's fuel cycle choices, which are for each Party to determine for itself, but rather as a reflection of their common conviction that the provisions in question represent an important norm for peaceful nuclear commerce.

In view of the strong commitment of EURATOM and its member states to the international nonproliferation regime, the comprehensive nonproliferation commitments they have made, the advanced technological character of the EURATOM civil nuclear program, the long history of extensive transatlantic cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy without any risk of proliferation, and the fact that all member states are close allies or close friends of the United States, the proposed new agreement provides to EURATOM (and on a reciprocal basis, to the United States) advance, long-term approval for specified enrichment, retransfers, reprocessing, alteration in form or content, and storage of specified nuclear material, and for retransfers of nonnuclear material and equipment. The approval for reprocessing and alteration in form or content may be suspended if either activity ceases to meet the criteria set out in U.S. law, including criteria relating to safeguards and physical protection.

In providing advance, long-term approval for certain nuclear fuel cycle activities, the proposed agreement has features similar to those in several other agreements for cooperation that the United States has entered into subsequent to enactment of the NNPA. These include bilateral U.S. agreements with Japan, Finland, Norway and Sweden. (The U.S. agreements with Finland and Sweden will be automatically terminated upon entry into force of the new U.S.-EURATOM agreement, as Finland and Sweden joined the European Union on January 1, 1995.) Among the documents I am transmitting herewith to the Congress is an analysis by the Secretary of Energy of the advance, long-term approvals contained in the proposed U.S. agreement with EURATOM. The analysis concludes that the approvals meet all requirements of the Atomic Energy Act.

I believe that the proposed agreement for cooperation with EURATOM will make an important contribution

to achieving our nonproliferation, trade and other significant foreign policy goals.

In particular, I am convinced that this agreement will strengthen the international nuclear nonproliferation regime, support of which is a fundamental objective of U.S. national security and foreign policy, by setting a high standard for rigorous nonproliferation conditions and controls.

It will substantially upgrade U.S. controls over nuclear items subject to the current U.S.-EURATOM agreement as well as over future cooperation.

I believe that the new agreement will also demonstrate the U.S. intention to be a reliable nuclear trading partner, and thus help ensure continuation and, I hope, growth of U.S. civil nuclear exports to EURATOM member states.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

Because this agreement meets all applicable requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, for agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation, I am transmitting it to the Congress without exempting it from any requirement contained in section 123 a. of that Act. This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. The Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 29, 1995.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE FOR 5 MINUTES

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not entertain that request at this point.

LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1995

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 269 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2564.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2564) to provide for the disclosure of lobbying activities to influence the Federal Government, and for other purposes, with Mr. KOLBE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, November 28, 1995, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER] had been disposed of and the bill was open for amendment at any point.

Are there further amendments to the bill?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I think the votes yesterday on this bill are very explicit. The committee has the steam and the power to turn back amendments.

Lobby disclosure, the field that I have been interested in for 5 years, our foreign interests, individuals from our Government and individuals who represent the interests of foreign entities, the law has been so vague and so weak that two out of every three agents representing foreign interests do not even bother to register.

Now, this bill addresses that to some degree, but there are still fines and penalties that are so huge it is like shooting a flea with a bazooka. As a result, the Department of Justice does not enforce it. We have many foreign interests lobbying the Congress of the United States. That basically goes unchecked, and when you try and change it, there is always a good reason why it should not be now.

I am not impugning the work of the fine chairman here, nor his intentions, but I would like to say this. Here is, in essence, what we are doing here in the Congress. To make a bill as good as it could be, maybe even make a bill great, that bill has no shot. If you want to pass it, send a mediocre bill to the other body who all of a sudden is the big decisionmaker on what our legislation should be.

Let me inform Congress that the first Senate was appointed by State legislatures to protect the interests of the States. The House of Representatives, the House of Commons, was to protect the people of the country. I think it is unbelievable to me that we would have these foreign agents running around, not even registering, and we have taken token steps to clamp down on that. I think it is time to change that.

In essence, I am taking a little bit of time away from the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] to be here, and I am hoping somebody else is here to offer an amendment. I am not going to offer my amendment first unless there is nobody else and this committee rises.

If it is going to be defeated, then so be it, but here is what the Traficant